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of the work has increased at this port and a short statement with a few figures will demonstrate this fact. We have examined over 9,000 persons since January 1. This number does not include several thousand soldiers, and we have inspected 520 vessels leaving this port since January 1. The quarantine work done here during the present year will be greater than that of any other port in the world.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*  
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

*Mortality for the week ended Thursday, April 20, 1899.*

[Inclosure.]

Enteric fever, 5; pernicious fever, 1; malarial fever, 11; smallpox, 1; measles, 1; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 1; enteritis, 18; croup, 3; pneumonia, 3; tuberculosis, 26; deaths from all causes, 130.

*Inspection quarantine at Havana against Key West on account of smallpox.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *April 9, 1899.*

SIR: On account of the existence of smallpox at Key West, I have instituted an inspection quarantine against vessels from that port entering Cuban ports. Evidence of immunity to smallpox is required of crews and passengers for entry, and the health officer of Florida has been requested to furnish certificates of vaccination to these people so as to prevent delay to vessels.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*  
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*A brief report of the work being done by the barge Protector at Havana, under the supervision of Surgeon H. R. Carter.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *April 14, 1899.*

SIR: A brief report of what we are doing and purpose to do, with the *Protector*, may be of interest.

I am at present directing the disinfecting work, giving it my personal supervision.

The *Protector* is lying in the "Tricornia," a bight of the harbor on the side opposite Havana, between the wharf (building by the United States) and Santa Catalina, about one-third to one-half mile from shore, which, except for the Standard Oil Company's plant, is here uninhabited, and receives no creek or river. It is the best place in the harbor, and I consider free from infection from shore.

It is purposed, save in exceptional instances, to send vessels which have or have had yellow fever aboard to Tortugas; or in the case of steamers, to disinfect them with their own steam without coming alongside. In addition, the floor of the hold where the disinfecting is done and the deck of the *Protector* washed down every other day with bichloride solution as a routine measure, and whenever it is necessary to wet the deck to prevent injury by sun, this is done with the

same solution; similarly the hold whenever material adjudged doubtful is handled there.

It is purposed to disinfect the whole barge once a week, using Tuesday, or the next day possible thereafter, for that purpose. We have packed up and disinfected all material fabrics not in daily use.

It is purposed for vessels to come alongside, or close enough to take a line and haul alongside. They are directed to have the hold and so forth mechanically clean, and to have their dunnage ready—to be ready for disinfection in general; the same orders as are given to vessels coming to the wharf at a quarantine station.

The work of disinfection needs no description, it is what is done at other quarantine stations. The plant, taken altogether, is the best I have ever seen, the quickest in work with the least chance of inefficient work.

After using it awhile minor improvements will undoubtedly suggest themselves, affecting rapidity of work and economy, durability, and noninjury of material during disinfection, rather than efficiency.

A considerable number of vessels have been disinfected here—18 to date. They leave hatches closed the day of completion of disinfection, *i. e.*, the day the fabrics are steamed, holds washed down, and deck houses treated.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Sanitary report from Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 8, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the week ended April 8, 1899, there was a total of 31 deaths in the civil population of this city. If the city has a population of 40,000, which is believed to be a liberal estimate, this represents an annual ratio of 40.3 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were, tuberculosis, 5; malarial fevers, 4; enterocolitis, 4; typhoid, 1; pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 3.

Four cases of smallpox were discovered on the northern edge of the city. The cases are all in mulatto children, living in adjoining houses. The source of infection can not be traced. The cases are all mild, resembling very much the character of the disease, which prevailed this winter at Alexandria, Va.

During the same week 14 vessels were inspected—13 upon arrival and 1 prior to departure. None required disinfection.

The drought continues and water in the city is very scarce.

The barkentine has been brought alongside the dock and prepared to receive the disinfecting machinery. The deck was not strong enough to hold the weight of the steam cylinders and boilers. Supporting beams and uprights were made out of the yardarms and topmasts. The combings of the fore hatch and a small hatch aft were removed and the openings decked over. The galley was moved from the center of the boat, forward, in order to make room for the machinery. Numerous small repairs to the chocks, windlass, bilge pump, and water tank were found necessary.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*